

9,154 "Help Wanted" Ads  
were printed in The Republic last  
month. All druggists take ads for The  
Republic.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

339 "BUSINESS WANTED" ADS  
were printed in The Republic  
last month. All druggists take ads for The  
Republic. Place your announcements  
where they will be read by the masses.

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

PRICE  
In St. Louis, One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.  
On Trains, Three Cents.

## ST. LOUIS WOMAN TEACHES MEMBERS OF WONG'S PARTY.

Miss Cordella C. V. Billington Has Four Chinese Pupils, Who, She  
Declares, Learn the English Language Quickly and Rarely  
Forget a Thing Once Impressed Upon Their Minds—  
Object Lessons Are First Being Given.

CHILDREN OF COMMISSIONER ALSO MAY JOIN CLASS.



MISS CORDELLA C. V. BILLINGTON.  
Who is giving lessons in English to Wong Kai Kah, Chinese World's Fair Commissioner,  
and members of his household.

Members of the retinue of Wong Kai Kah, Vice Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from China, are losing no time in becoming Americanized. Their latest step in this direction is the procuring of a tutor in English, a St. Louis young woman, who, after two weeks of instruction, declares Chinamen the smartest persons she has come in contact with.

Miss Cordella C. V. Billington, of No. 134 Goodfellow avenue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Billington, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., is the young lady who has undertaken this task. Miss Billington is but 19 years old, and although this is her first experience in teaching, she is getting along so remarkably well with members of the commission that Mr. Wong has expressed a desire that Miss Billington also give lessons to his children.

Those who comprise Miss Billington's class are: Li Fu-Hung, First Secretary of the Chinese Board of Revenue and First Attaché of the Chinese World's Fair Commission; Tong Foo-Pei, Assistant Expectant Magistrate and Second Attaché to the Vice Commissioner; Ma Kang-Yu, also an attaché of the commission, and Yu Nko-Ting, the 10-year-old son of Mr. Yu, one of Mr. Wong's secretaries.

Four hours a day Miss Billington devotes to her Chinese pupils. The three members of the commission appear at her home each morning at 9 o'clock precisely, for it is a rule with them to be prompt in all matters, and besides they are enthusiastic in the matter of acquiring knowledge. Their lesson continues until 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock little Yu Nko-Ting appears for his lesson, which ends at 2 o'clock.

HOW PUPILS ARE TAUGHT.  
How Miss Billington succeeds with her Oriental charges does not take a close observer long to detect. In the first place, she is a strikingly beautiful girl, with a magnetic personality which never fails to hold the attention of those in her presence. She is fluent in conversation, well up on the events of the day and a close follower of all that is new in literature.

"You mean do I like my new vocation?" she asked, in answer to a question as to whether the trials of a "schoolmistress" were as wearisome as many teachers would have us believe.

"I am simply wrapped up in it," she continued. "and to be candid with you, it has been the most interesting period of my life. If all children in school were as apt pupils as the members of the Chinese Commission, school teaching would, indeed, be a pleasure at all times, from my point of view. Why, would you believe it, I have only to tell them a thing once and it becomes indelibly marked on their minds, as it were."

"So far I have confined myself wholly to object lessons. Later we will begin elementary reading and finally take up the different parts of speech and conjugations of verbs."

"The object lessons I think so much better, for it enables one to more quickly carry on the conversations of simple everyday life. In teaching I just march the members of the class about the house, and when I come to a chair I simply say 'That's a chair—chair—chair,' until they catch the sound of the word, and then they repeat it after me."

HAVE GOOD MEMORIES.

"They rarely forget a thing once impressed upon them in this manner, I suppose is due to the training they received in mastering their own language, which contains about 10,000 different characters. They also have the English alphabet at their fingers' ends."

"As we move along from object to object, I, in turn, learn bits of the Chinese language. The members of the commission compare the sound of the English names of objects with the Chinese, and in that manner I acquire much. In fact, I can carry on little conversations with them already."

Miss Billington was educated at St. Mary's convent at Vicksburg, Miss. Her father was a Government Inspector for the National Cemetery of the South for many years.

## PECULIAR MISTAKE IN STATE STATUTE.

Creditor Instead of Debtor Exempted in Amendment to Law  
Relating to Executions.

PASSED THROUGH MANY HANDS.

Attorney Douglas W. Robert  
Called Attention to an Error  
Made at the Recent Ses-  
sion of the Legislature.

According to Attorney Douglas W. Robert, the Missouri Legislature, at its last session made a peculiar "blunder" in one of the recently adopted statutes, which renders the new law null and void.

The use of the word creditor instead of debtor is the mistake.

How the statute passed through the lower and upper houses, besides being approved by the Governor, and then passed through the hands of the Secretary of State without a discovery of the mistake is thought by Attorney Robert to be rather singular.

A single word constitutes the mistake, which is contained in a statute relative to the levying of executions.

It is an act to amend chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, of 1892, relative to the levying of executions, by creating a new section, after section No. 2323 to be known as section No. 2323A, which reads as follows:

Section 2323A—Any person holding or who may hereafter hold a judgment against another who is about to leave the State may have an execution issued against property and effects of such person, or any part thereof, sufficient to satisfy said judgment, and all costs that have accrued or may hereafter accrue and in enforcing such execution, in such case, no exemptions shall be allowed the execution creditor.

"The word creditor," said Attorney Robert, "is the word that knocks the law out. It makes the law laughable, ridiculous. The word that should have been used in its place is debtor. The man who needs the exemption, and the less exemptions allowed him the better the creditor will be pleased."

"Under section No. 2323, Revised Statutes of Missouri, the head of a family is allowed a certain amount of cattle, farm implements, etc., which are exempt from execution, or in lieu of this the debtor may select \$200 worth of any kind of property which cannot be touched by a creditor under revised section No. 2323."

"Under these sections a party could move from the State with \$200 worth of goods and thus avoid paying debts, and for this reason the new statute was framed. It, however, does not express the idea for which it was intended, and therefore will have to be corrected and re-enacted upon before it will hold in court."

The statute is on page No. 135 of the acts of 1903. It was approved by the Governor on March 25, last, and was known as House bill No. 220.

Attorney Robert came across the mistake while reading the recent session acts yesterday.

## KNOWN AT SPRINGS AS LUKE PIERCE.

Luther E. Imboden Accompanied  
on Visit to Indiana Resort by  
Lillie Belle Pierce.

INTRODUCED HER AS HIS WIFE.

Four Witnesses Heard in Suit to  
Establish Common-Law Mar-  
riage—Attorney Raubebusch  
Objects to Testimony.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
French Lick Springs, Ind., July 22.—Wit-  
nesses for Lillie Belle Pierce, whose suit to  
be declared the wife of Luther E. Imboden  
and to share his large estate has interested  
St. Louis, deposed here today concerning  
the fortnight visit to this watering place  
made by the couple in the first half of Sep-  
tember, 1902.

It was the occasion of their last trip out  
of town together, and the evidence adduced  
shows that, while here and known as Mr.  
and Mrs. L. Pierce, they seemed a devoted  
pair and conducted themselves as an af-  
fectionate married couple.

Those who remember them say that they  
spent the time as do the majority of those  
who come to the springs.

They roved over the hills, enjoying the  
scenery and clear air. They lounged about  
the spacious hotel and they "took the  
waters," which are remarkable for their  
odor and lauded for their medicinal quali-  
ties.

Imboden often was a looker-on at faro or  
roulette, the dark-eyed partner in his out-  
ing always with him. None of the persons  
directly interested in the case, except  
Attorney Raubebusch, representing Doctor  
and Mrs. J. G. Parrish, Jr., the defendants,  
were present today. The petitioner, her at-  
torney states, did not feel able to make the  
journey and did not care to return to this  
place. Mrs. Parrish is away upon her  
honeymoon.

FACTS BROUGHT OUT.  
The foremost facts brought forward are  
that a "Mr. and Mrs. L. Pierce" came here,  
giving their home as Battle Creek, Mich.,  
but confiding to others that they lived in  
St. Louis; that the woman was slight of  
stature, fair, with black eyes and hair, and  
with dark lines under the eyes, which  
corresponds to Miss Pierce, and that the  
man "Luke Pierce," who was Imboden, in-  
troduced his companion around as his wife.

To practically all of the testimony Attorney  
Raubebusch objected, on the ground  
that the identification of the Mr. and Mrs.  
L. Pierce and Luther E. Imboden and the  
plaintiff was not sufficient, and that, there-  
fore, all evidence bearing upon their move-  
ments at this resort is incompetent.

Attorney Wheelless sarcastically com-  
mented that the objections run through the  
depositions like a thread of woven gold,  
everywhere apparent. But Raubebusch is  
confident that his stand will insure that all  
evidence be ruled out by the court.

Four witnesses were examined and signed  
depositions as to their knowledge of the  
case. Only one of these could swear that  
they knew that the Mr. and Mrs. Pierce who  
registered at the French Lick Springs  
Hotel were Luther E. Imboden or Lillie  
Belle Pierce. Two were unable to identify  
photographs of Imboden and Miss Pierce as  
the two hotel guests in question. The two  
others, however, did identify pictures and  
positively pronounced the likenesses repre-  
sented in the photographs as those of these  
seemingly married people.

CHAMBERMAID HEARD.  
Margaret Ketchum, a chambermaid,  
though one of the two who failed to recog-  
nize the pictures, nevertheless gave the  
strongest evidence. She knew the faces as  
shown by the camera, but could not place  
them, and could not swear that she had  
known them as Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, but  
she did remember that they occupied a  
room on her floor of the hotel.

"I could not say just when it was, but I  
had them in one of my rooms—room No. 146.  
I have them in that room together, though  
I do not know how long they were there,  
but it was a good many days. I  
tended and made up the room, and at all  
times when I saw them they were always  
very devoted to each other."

"At times when I went in and they were  
both there, they did not talk much, but on  
several occasions when he was alone in the  
room he would ask me to open the door for  
him and ask me if I saw his wife."

"Did you notice anything about the lady  
which might lead you to remember her?"  
asked Attorney Wheelless.

"She was very lame and walked with a  
cane a great deal."

DOCTOR SUMMONED.  
Under cross-examination she said that  
she could not positively place these persons  
of whom she talked, but knew that she had  
had people in room No. 146 of the name  
Pierce.

During their stay at the hotel "L.  
Pierce and wife" called upon Doctor Wil-  
liam D. Pennington of French Lick to see  
his advice concerning the use of the  
waters for their "disorders." Pennington  
was summoned.

"Pierce introduced himself to me," said  
Doctor Pennington, "and then introduced  
his wife as Mrs. Pierce. I remember that  
the lady was lame and had dark circles  
under her eyes."

"Did you at any time of their sojourn  
here know anything of the true identity of  
these persons?"

"I did not,"

Carl Victor, a health culture instructor  
from St. Louis, and William L. Coleman  
were the remaining witnesses. They told  
of the registration on the hotel books and  
of conversations with Pierce and his sup-  
posed wife.

Victor said that he lived at No. 417 West  
Belle place in St. Louis and that he now  
stays at the French Lick Springs Hotel  
and was here in September of 1902.

"I'll ask you," said Attorney Wheelless,  
"whether you saw Luther E. Imboden here  
during that month?"

"I did. I was personally acquainted with  
him and I made his acquaintance right  
here at the springs. Yes, that is a pic-  
ture of Mr. Imboden (a photograph had  
been handed him). I look over the regis-  
ter every day for arrivals and I met him in  
that way."

REGISTER PRODUCED.  
The register used by the hotel in 1902  
was then produced, and the signature on  
the fifth line under the date, Wednesday,  
September 3, was pointed out. Victor  
identified the register and the entry of the  
Pierce signature.

"I first met the persons to whom that sig-  
nature referred as Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. I  
was soliciting physical culture pupils. I  
have since come to know Pierce as Imboden,

## MORE LETTERS WRITTEN BY FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN A. LEE TO DANIEL J. KELLEY.

TOUCHING SCHOOL BOOKS.

May 24th 1901

The school book question comes up next time, as your contract expires and there will be something doing. Can't you get me in direct touch, so that I will not control the situation? Your friend,

John A. Lee

May 24, 1901.—The schoolbook question comes up next time, as your contract expires and there will be something doing. Can't you get me in direct touch, so that I will not control the situation? Your friend.

JOHN A. LEE

## "COME TO ST. LOUIS FOR 'FODDER.'"

1/9/02

I don't know what it will cost, but have had conference with certain experts here and they hold that it should be stopped in the House this time, and that it will cost, including all contingencies, about \$15,000, entirely conditional, of course, on delivery. This provides for everything and everybody. The work should be begun, however, before they meet. They all come into St. Louis for fodder and pass just after they are elected, and can be pledged in advance.

## COLLINS APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT.

Judge Davidson Sets August 28  
as Day for the Exe-  
cution.

PRISONER SPEAKS TO COURT.

Says That He Did Not Get Justice  
—He Will Be Returned to  
St. Louis for Safe-  
Keeping.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Union, Mo., July 22.—A little after 4 o'clock  
this afternoon Bank Robber George Collins  
was brought into the Circuit Court.

In the hall upstairs he was met by Mrs.  
Rudolph and her two daughters, Nellie and  
Bertha, who were just leaving for their  
home. The mother and the two daughters  
all kissed and embraced Collins most af-  
fectionately.

Just as soon as Collins was seated his  
attorneys filed a motion for a new trial,  
which was overruled. A motion for trial  
of execution was also promptly overruled.

Judge Davidson then asked Collins if he  
had anything to say why the sentence of  
the court should not be passed upon him.

"I do not think I got justice,"

Then in a most solemn manner Judge  
Davidson said:

"On the 15th day of August next you  
shall be taken from the County Jail, in  
Union, Mo., to the State Prison, at  
Joplin, Mo., and there you shall remain  
until you are pardoned or die."

The attorneys for Collins immediately  
took an appeal to the State Supreme Court,  
filing at the same time an affidavit of in-  
solvency, which will compel the State to  
pay the principal costs of the appeal. The  
case probably will be heard in October.

Sheriff Bruch has been ordered to take  
Collins to St. Louis for safe-keeping. He  
will probably take him down to-morrow  
morning.

## LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT  
4:32 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:19.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.  
For St. Louis and vicinity—Partly  
cloudy today; no decided change in  
temperature; variable winds.

For Missouri—Fair in east; showers  
in west Thursday. Friday showers;  
not so warm in south.

For Illinois—Fair Thursday. Friday  
showers.

Page.  
1. Supreme Court Fines Two Editors for  
Contempt.  
Known at Springs as Luke Pierce.

2. Frank Leslie's Monthly on Missouri and  
the Lobby.

3. Nolan-Hagerty Wedding a Surprise.  
Masses for Pope and Vicar General.  
Leo's Body Rests in Old St. Peter's.  
Evvy Boy's "Pull" With Mayor Wells.  
King Edward Receives Many Irish  
Deputies.

4. Elderly Woman Traced by Dog.  
Build Their Own Launch.  
Christian Endeavor Hotel Directory An-  
nounced.

5. Sister Brothers Put Good Things Over.  
The Republic Form Chart.  
Brighton's Loss; Saratoga's Gain.

6. Blues Whitewash St. Louis Browns.  
Editorial.  
Society Happenings.  
Municipal Funds Now Available.

7. After Bartholdt in Tenth District.  
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.  
New Corporations.

8. Rooms for Rent Ads.  
River News.  
What Becomes Weak in Chicago.  
Weather Bulletin.

9. Price Level of Stocks Makes Some Re-  
covery.  
Tractions Well Taken.  
Summary of St. Louis Markets.  
Local Wheat Values Drop.

10. Insurance Agents Before Grand Jury.  
Broader Brothers to Become Professional  
Entertainers.

## GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY DIES WITHOUT RECONCILIATION.

All His Children But One Are With  
Him at the End for the First  
Time in Years.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lexington, Ky., July 22.—Cassius M. Clay  
died at ten minutes after 9 o'clock this  
evening at his home, Whitehall.

The physician who had been attending the  
aged "sage of Whitehall" since the court  
adjudged him of unsound mind notified  
General Clay's children to-day that their  
father had only a few hours to live. All  
of the children except one drove to Whitehall  
and, forcing their way past the General's  
guard, entered their father's room.

This was the first time any of the chil-  
dren had been in the mansion, or had seen  
their father for years, and it was only be-  
cause the old man's dreams had been re-  
moved from his room that they dared to  
enter to-day, as General Clay had threat-  
ened to kill any one who entered without  
his permission.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

General Clay did not realize his dangerous  
condition and lapsed into unconsciousness  
without reconciliation with his children,  
who had been forced to remain away from  
him for years because he believed they  
wanted to kill him to get possession of his  
property.

## SUPREME COURT FINES TWO EDITORS FOR CONTEMPT.

J. M. Shepherd of War-  
rensburg Is Assessed  
Five Hundred Dol-  
lars and Costs.

LIGHT PENALTY FOR CUNDIFF.

Pays One Dollar and Costs for Re-  
publishing Article—Threw  
Himself on Court's  
Mercy.

OPINION BY JUDGE MARSHALL.

It Is Held That Abuse of the Press  
and Not Its Freedom Was the  
Question—Warrensburg  
Citizens Subscribe Fine,  
Which Is Paid.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Jefferson City, Mo., July 22.—The Missouri  
Supreme Court in banc, with all Judges  
sitting, to-day found Editor J. M. Shepherd  
of Warrensburg and Editor J. J. Cundiff of  
Sedalia guilty of contempt of court and  
fined the defendants \$500 and \$1 and costs,  
respectively. Both men were remanded in-  
to the custody of Marshal Pink to be held  
until the amounts were paid.

The contempt proceedings being before  
the Supreme Court of the State, there is  
no appeal from the judgment, and the de-  
fendants accepted the decision and paid their  
fines.

Shepherd is editor of the Standard-Herald  
at Warrensburg and recently criticized the  
Supreme Court in an editorial alleging that  
the court was biased in its views in favor  
of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company  
in the Oglesby case. Oglesby was a brake-  
man employed by the railroad company,  
who was severely injured in a wreck which  
occurred ten years ago. The case has  
been in the courts during the past decade  
and has been watched with much interest  
by residents of the western part of the  
State. The Supreme Court passed upon the  
case twice before and adversely to the  
plaintiff, Oglesby.

CITATION ISSUED  
BY JUDGE ROBINSON.  
When the Supreme Court recently de-  
cided in favor of the Railroad Com-  
pany, Mr. Shepherd wrote the article, which  
the court held was libelous and for which  
the court cited him for contempt. The ci-  
tation for contempt was issued by Judge  
Robinson in chambers a few days ago and  
was made returnable to-day.

When court in banc convened this morn-  
ing the defendants were present. Shepherd  
was represented by State Senator Nick M.  
Bradley of Warrensburg and Alexander  
New of Kansas City as counsel. Cundiff  
appeared in his own behalf and had no  
attorney. Shepherd was prepared to fight  
the case, while Cundiff was disposed to  
throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

The small courtroom was well crowded  
with newspaper men and attorneys who  
were interested in the result of the pro-  
ceedings. The case being called, Attorney  
New, for Defendant Shepherd, asked for  
more time in which to present the argu-  
ment of the defense, alleging that the court  
of Judge Robinson had been issued only a few  
days ago, and that he had not had enough  
time to look up the authorities in the case.  
The court then took a few minutes recess  
to consider the motion for a continuance  
of the case, which was granted for to-  
morrow. Mr. Shepherd wrote the article, which  
the court held was libelous and for which  
the court cited him for contempt. The ci-  
tation for contempt was issued by Judge  
Robinson in chambers a few days ago and  
was made returnable to-day.

EDITOR SHEPHERD'S  
DEFENSE IN FULL.  
Mr. New, then, on behalf of Editor Shep-  
herd, offered the following return, which is  
here set out in full:

"In obedience to the command of this  
court heretofore made upon him, comes J.  
M. Shepherd, and his return to the order  
to show cause heretofore issued herein, re-  
spectfully shows:

"1. That this court has no jurisdiction to  
hear and determine the charges as contained  
in said complaint.

"2. That said complaint and information  
does not state facts sufficient to authorize  
the issuance of an attachment for contempt  
of this court.

"3. That it is true that on the nineteenth  
day of June, 1903, a few minutes later, when  
Judge Robinson announced from the bench  
that no continuance would be granted, and  
that the court was ready to hear argu-  
ment and for the attorneys to proceed.

"4. That he denies the other allegations  
set out in said complaint and information  
and demands strict proof thereof.

"5. Said article was not issued or circu-  
lated in the presence or hearing of the  
court, and was not intended to interfere,  
nor did it interfere with or impede the adminis-  
tration of justice by said court.

"6. That at the time said article was pub-  
lished and before the cause therein  
referred to had been finally disposed of by  
court, and if said cause was still pend-  
ing in this court he had no knowledge of  
said fact.

"7. That said complaint and information  
and the notice issued therein, and all pro-  
ceedings thereunder, were and are in viola-  
tion of section 11, article II, of the Constitution  
of Missouri, which provision is especially  
invoked herein.

"8. That said information and the pro-  
ceedings thereunder, as proposed, deny to  
said Shepherd the right of a trial by jury  
of questions of which this court has no per-  
sonal knowledge, all in violation of sec-  
tion 28, article II, of the Constitution of Mis-  
souri, which is especially invoked herein.

"9. That said complaint and the proceed-  
ings thereunder, as proposed, are in viola-  
tion of section 20, article II, of the Consti-  
tution of Missouri, which is especially invoked herein.

Continued on Page Two.